

EXHIBIT 5

From: Scott Davis <ScottD@filsingerEnergy.com>
To: José F. Ortiz Vázquez
CC: Todd Filsinger
Sent: 7/25/2019 3:07:27 PM
Subject: RSA Headroom Discussion

Mr. Ortiz,

Please find attached a draft presentation providing an overview as a follow-up to previous conversations with Todd regarding the ability to absorb the RSA under base rates. It summarizes head room from a cash flow perspective looking at FY2019 actuals projected into FY2020, as well as from a budgeted revenue requirements perspective looking forward for several years.

Please let Todd or me know if you have any questions or redirects regarding RSA issues.

Best regards,

Scott



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Puerto Rico
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Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority

Revenue Allocation Overview FY's 2019 & 2020

June 30, 2019

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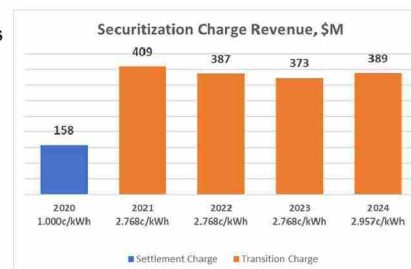
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Executive Summary

Situation

- Restructuring Service Agreement (RSA) with Creditors requires 25+ years of Securitization Charges
 - FY2020 Settlement Charge (SC) of 1.000c/kWh; ~\$160M on ~16TWh of sales
 - FY2021 begins Transition Charge of 2.768c/kWh growing to 4.552c/kWh; generally maintains an average of \$390M/year of debt service payments given the IRP consumption forecast



Questions

- Under the current rate structure, does the flexibility exist to absorb the RSA Securitization Charges
- How much will IRP and operating efficiency improvements offset the RSA Securitization Charges

Findings

- FY2019 cash flows suggest there may be headroom to absorb RSA Securitization Charges
- FY2020 budgeted all-in rates with the SC are flat to FY2019, but FY2021 increases \$3.1c/kWh
 - Lower production expenses are offsetting the FY2020 RSA charges
- However, forecast cost structure, if executed, leaves little flexibility to reduce near term base rates

Fuel and Purchased Power expense savings is the primary vehicle for offsetting RSA costs

FY2019 Cash Flow Sources & Uses*

52 Week Cash Flow Summary From: 6/29/2018 To: 6/21/2019	Ordinary Operations of PREPA	Title III	Emergency & Insurance	Debt Service	Totals, \$M
Initial Operating Fund Cash Balance					191.7
Sources					
Customer Receipts	3,300.9				3,300.9
Other Receipts	15.6				15.6
FEMA Reimbursements			777.6		777.6
Insurance Proceeds			-		-
Commonwealth Loan				149.1	149.1
Total Sources	3,316.6	-	777.6	149.1	4,243.3
Uses					
Energy Purchases	(2,062.9)				(2,062.9)
Ordinary Operations Expense	(820.7)				(820.7)
Contract Labor - Title III		(56.6)			(56.6)
Emergency & Insurance			(893.1)		(893.1)
Debt Service				(309.1)	(309.1)
Total Uses	(2,883.6)	(56.6)	(893.1)	(309.1)	(4,142.3)
Net Sources & Uses	432.9	-56.6	-115.4	-159.9	101.0
Ending Operating Fund Cash Balance					292.7

- Net cash flow from PREPA operations of \$433M was used to fund Title III expenses (\$57M), unreimbursed emergency expenditures (\$115M), and net debt service associated with retirement of the Commonwealth Loan (\$160M)
 - This view may be misleading as cash expenses may not reflect current accrued liabilities
 - Per the April Interim Report, accounts payable has increased ~\$357M since the beginning of the fiscal year

*Cash flow summary from available data; begins the last week of FY2018 and runs through the week before FY2019 end.

Looking Ahead to FY2020 & FY2021 Cash Flows

Let's Assume...

- PREPA cash flow operations run rates remains consistent with FY2019 but for any budgeted additions
 - Generally flat to budget for labor expense
 - Continue under spending of non-labor and maintenance budgets
- Full reimbursement of emergency and permanent works expenses, excluding required PREPA cost shares, with no additional working capital outlays to fund work prior to reimbursements
- No debt service expense outside of the RSA (Commonwealth Loan has been paid off)
- No payout for incremental Accounts Payable
 - Incremental \$357M of current A/P reported in April Interim Report relative to start of the FY
 - Unknown at this time whether May and June cash flows have materially affected the current A/P balance

A View of Estimated Net Cash Position*	FY2020	FY2021
FY Starting Operating Funds Balance	293	575
PREPA FY2019 Run Rate Net Cash Flow	433	433
Reimbursement of Outstanding FEMA exp	115	-
Incremental O&M Expense	(94)	(77)
Incremental Title III, FOMB, & P3A Expense	(20)	81
Other (bad debt, other revenue, interest)	6	9
Net Run Rate Cash Flow Forecast	440	447
Securitization Charge - RSA Amounts	(158)	(409)
Securitization Charge - ERS Amounts**	-	(228)
Cash Flow After Securitization Charges	282	(191)
FY Ending Operating Funds Balance	575	384

FY2019 operating cash flows projected forward suggest potential for funding Securitization Charges from Base Rates

*Does not consider the \$357M of increased FY2019 A/P balance.

**Retiree benefits expense moves from O&M to a Securitized Charge in FY2021.

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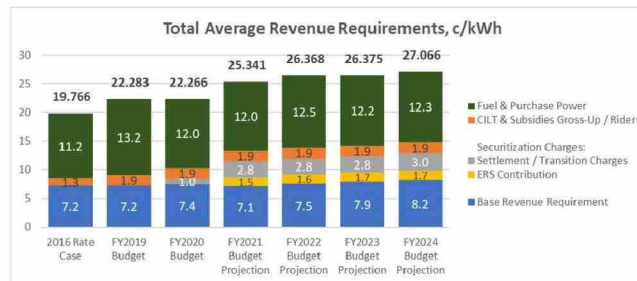
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Overview of Budgeted Rates Requirements

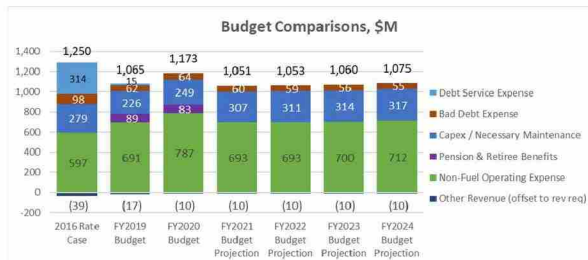
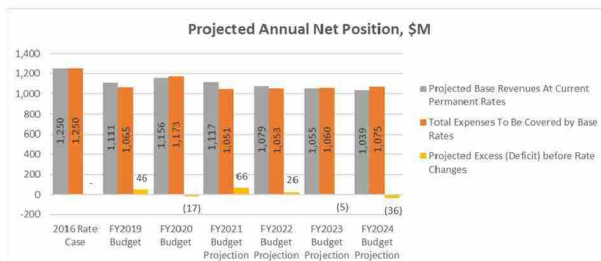
- At right, average rates by revenue component from the 2016 rate case to FOMB approved budgets for FY's 2019 & 2020, as well as the latest FOMB budget projections for FY's 2021-2024
- All non-pass-through expense budgets (i.e., Base Revenue Requirement) are constructed to balance against expected Base Rate revenues at the current permanent rates
- Fuel & purchased power expenses reflect IRP submission (per Planning)



- FY2020 budgeted all-in rate is flat to FY2019 despite initiation of the Settlement Charge
 - Fuel & purchased power expense reduction of 1.2c/kWh is offsetting a 0.2c/kWh increase in budgeted operating and necessary maintenance costs (Base Revenue Requirement) plus 1.0c/kWh of securitization charges
- FY2021 budget shows an all-In rate increase of 3.1c/kWh
 - ~1.8c/kWh as the RSA Settlement Charge is replaced with the RSA Transition Charge
 - ~1.0c/kWh due to ERS contribution becoming a securitized charge beginning in FY2021
 - FY2020 budgeted retirement benefits of ~\$83M, equivalent to ~0.5c/kWh within the Base Revenue Requirement
 - Increases to ~\$228M (~1.5c/kWh) for FY2021 as ERS contribution becomes actuarially determined
 - ~0.2c/kWh increase in Base Revenue Requirement, net of the 0.5c/kWh ERS cost shift to the Securitization Charges

**Production cost reductions are offsetting Settlement Charges in FY2020;
However, Transition Charges net of budget adjustments add 3.1c/kWh in FY2021**

Budgeted Base Revenues & Expenses



Projected Annual Net Position

- 2016 Rate Case set base rates such that revenues matched the PREB approved budget in 2016
- All budgets since the rate case are generally balanced against expected base revenues at the permanent rates
- Declining revenues (and budgets) are due to falling consumption forecasts

Budget Comparisons

- Structural change: pension and retiree benefits will be moved from non-fuel operating expense (broken out for FY2019 & FY2020) to be included in the Securitization Charge beginning with FY2021
- Material budget moves since the 2016 rate case

	FY2019 Budget	FY2020 Budget	FY2021 Budget Projection
Reconcile Allowed Revenue Requirements to Budgets			
Base Revenue Impact of Reduced Consumption & Sales	(139)	(94)	(134)
Change In Budgeted Expenses			
Lower Debt Service Expense	299	314	314
Lower Bad Debt Expense	37	35	38
Change in Capex / Maintenance Expense	54	30	(28)
Change in Other Revenue	(22)	(29)	(29)
Higher Non-Fuel Operations Costs	(81)	(152)	(79)
Title III, FOM& & PSA Expenses	(101)	(121)	(29)
Budgeted Net Position Relative to 2016 Rev Req, \$M	46	(17)	66

**Budgets suggest PREPA requires 100% of base rate revenues to fund O&M.
But will PREPA spend the money?**

Estimated O&M Run-Rate Review*

Operations & Maintenance Expenses by Division (inclusive of labor expense)

- Run-rate based on annualizing April YTD*
- Projected operations expenses are under budget by ~\$156M (20%)
 - The maintenance category of operating expense presumably covers generation and T&D; combined projected G,T&D spending is ~\$39.5M under budget
- Projected Maintenance Projects expenditures are \$105M under budget
- Caveat: the projected run-rate underspend through April could be substantially reduced by accelerated spending in May and June

Operations & Maintenance Expenses by Division \$ thousands (unless specified otherwise)	FY2019 Budget ¹	FY to Date April 2019		FY2019 10A+2E	FY2019 10A+2E Estimate Under/(Over) Budget	
		FYTD April 2019 Budget	FYTD April 2019 Actual			
		Per April 2019 Interim Report, pg 15...				
Generation / Other Production	51,684	43,070	42,060	50,472	1,212	2%
Transmission & Distribution	119,825	99,854	104,351	125,221	(5,396)	-5%
Maintenance	187,801	156,501	120,122	144,146	43,655	23%
Customer accounting & collection	103,964	86,637	67,565	81,078	22,886	22%
Administrative and general	215,371	263,941	185,569	222,683	94,046	44%
Title III, FOMR & P&A	101,358					
TOTAL Non-Fuel Operating Expense	780,004	690,003	519,667	623,600	156,403	20%
Transmission & Distribution	111,769	70,160	56,526	67,831	43,933	39%
Generation	95,615	74,380	41,523	49,828	45,787	48%
Other		37,470	2,394			
Executive (General & Admin)	14,550					
Customer Service	3,060			2,873	15,362	84%
Planning and Environmental Protection	2,500					
Labor Reform	(1,875)					
Federal Funding Cost Share						
Total Maintenance Projects	225,614	182,010	100,443	120,532	105,083	47%
Total Operations & Maintenance Spend	1,005,618	872,013	620,110	744,132	261,486	26%

¹ FY2019 operations/maintenance budget is approved from the April 2019 Interim Report. Specifics are subject to change as they are refined through the month of May.

* FY2019 operating budget by division is estimated from the April 2019 Interim Report assuming reported budget amounts are distributed monthly on a pro-rata basis.

Summary: ~\$260M Under Spending of FY2019 Budget

- No Division appears to be on track to spend budgeted amounts for utility operations or maintenance projects in FY2019
- Since overall labor expenses appear to be reasonably on budget, overall underspend is in materials and supplies and professional services
 - Salaries and wages were flat to budget through April, overtime was over budget by ~\$11M while benefits were under budget by ~\$3M, net ~\$8M over budget (relatively small compared to the total under spend)
- Is the problem with procurement, project management, management discretion, other factors, or some combination?

Will PREPA continue to materially out perform (under spend) budgets?

* Run-rate analyses use year-to-date amounts reported in the Interim Report and 725 Reports for April 2019, grossed up to estimate full fiscal year amounts.



Recap & Considerations

- Securitization charges begin in July 2019 and continue for 25+ years
 - FY2020: RSA 1.0c/kWh; ~\$160M
 - FY2021: RSA 2.768 + ERS 1.547 = 4.315c/kWh; RSA ~\$409 + ERS ~\$228 = ~\$637M
- Projected budgeted all-in rates are flat from FY2019 to FY2020; however, FY2021 increase of \$3.1c/kWh primarily due to increased Securitization Charges
 - Certified FOMB fiscal plans match expenses to expected revenues, which are falling with consumption forecasts
 - Includes costs and benefits of certain improvement initiatives
 - Fuel and purchased power expenses are consistent with the IRP
 - However, benefit of SJ5&6 fuel conversion, estimated at ~\$124M/year (~0.8c/kWh) in savings, is not included
- Budgeted, controllable non-fuel O&M costs are up \$122M for FY2020 relative to the 2016 rate case
- However, run-rate analyses for FY2019 suggest PREPA is materially under spending budgeted expenses
 - Net operating cash flow for FY2019 before debt service and extraordinary items of ~\$433M
 - Recorded expenses versus budgets through April, annualized, suggest an under spend of ~\$260M
 - Need additional data (i.e., May and June accounting) to narrow the budget to actuals analysis
- This analysis does not address the following questions
 - Quality of the budgets; that is, are budgets accurately reflecting required expenditures?
 - Causation of the underspend

What is the case for Not spending budgeted funds?

*FY2019 run-rate expenses analyses uses YTD amounts reported in the Interim Report and 725 Reports for April 2019, grossed up to estimate full fiscal year amounts. 9

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The Way Forward

Methods of Effecting Consumer Rates

- Changes in pass-through fuel and purchased power expense are effective at each quarterly update, so are thus immediately effective
- Non-pass through costs require a formal PREB proceeding for approved rates to be changed
- No explicitly called for rate cases with the PREB [per FEP's knowledge]
 - However, expect PREB will have to certify Securitization Charges before such can go into effect, which may trigger a PREB inquiry or order for cost review
 - Also, it's been over 3 years and material changes to PREPA since the last rate case; expect PREB to initiate a proceeding [soon?] regardless of the RSA and Securitization Charges issues
 - PREPA could initiate a revenue requirements / rate review to effectuate a desired rate change

Planning

- Focus since Title III and the hurricanes has been to identify and remedy structural, operational, and infrastructure concerns at the fastest possible pace
- PREPA's under spend of operating and necessary maintenance budgets may be a symptom of a lack of tactical planning regarding availability of resources, both human and capital, which may or may not be rectified in FY2020
- A thorough analysis of revenue requirements considering available or acquirable resources and achievable allocation of resources to properly sequenced initiatives may provide the beneficial effect of lowering near-term budgets and enable lower revenue requirements and associated rates
- In any event, a thorough review of revenue requirements should be undertaken to prepare for the next rate case